Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce caloric efficiency.

Claims 2-7. Canceled.

8. (Previously presented) A method of reducing non-high fat food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce non-high fat food intake.

Claims 9-32. Canceled.

33. (Previously presented) The method of any of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53 wherein the PYY agonist has a potency in at least one of a food intake or gastric emptying assay greater than NPY.

34. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

35. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite for non-high fat food comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite to non-high fat food.

36. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

37. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce nutrient availability.

38. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce caloric efficiency.

39. (Previously presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce food intake.

40. (Previously presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce appetite.

41. (Previously presented) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce nutrient availability.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 38 to 41 and 53 wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y5 receptor over the Y1 receptor.

43. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the amount comprises about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided dose.

44. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

45. (Currently amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a human subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the amount comprises about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided dose.

46. (Previously presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

47. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52-53 wherein the PYY agonist is PYY[3-36].

48. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, and 52 to 53 wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 1 μg to about 5 mg per day in a single or divided doses.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided doses.

50. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided doses.

51. (Previously presented) The method according any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53 further comprising administration of a GLP-1, an exendin, an amylin, their agonists, or any combination thereof.

52. (Previously presented) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce weight, reduce weight gain, or increase weight loss.

53. (Previously presented) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount to reduce weight, reduce weight gain, or increase weight loss.

54. (Previously presented) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53 wherein the PYY or PYY agonist is administered by a route of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, topical, nasal or pulmonary inhalation.